This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents will not correct images, please do not report the images to the Image Problem Mailbox.

•		
,		•
•		
· •		
•		
<u>.</u>		
	·	
	•	
	•	Ť
•		
•		
•		
	·	
	•	





(1) Publication number: 0 418 189 B1

12

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(水) (海)

(45) Date of publication of patent specification: 02.02.94 Bulletin 94/05

(51) Int. CI.5: F04D 27/00

(21) Application number: 90630155.1

22) Date of filing: 13.09.90

(54) Gas turbine stall/surge identification and recovery.

...

- 30 Priority: 15.09.89 US 407985
- (43) Date of publication of application: 20.03.91 Bulletin 91/12
- Publication of the grant of the patent: 02.02.94 Bulletin 94/05
- (84) Designated Contracting States:
 DE FR GB IT
- 66 References cited:
 EP-A- 0 046 698
 GB-A- 2 152 142
 US-A- 3 426 322
 US-A- 3 867 717
 US-A- 4 118 926

- 73 Proprietor: UNITED TECHNOLOGIES
 CORPORATION
 United Technologies Building 1, Financial
 Plaza
 Hartford, CT 06101 (US)
- (2) Inventor: Parsons, Douglas A. 41 Dale Road Enfield, Connecticut 06082 (US)
- (4) Representative: Waxweiler, Jean et al OFFICE DENNEMEYER S.a.r.l. P.O. Box 1502 L-1015 Luxembourg (LU)

418 189 B1

굡

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid (Art. 99(1) European patent convention).

20

30

35

40

45

50

Description

Technical Field

This invention relates to gas turbine engines, and more particularly to apparatus for providing identification of and recovery from a gas turbine compressor stall/surge condition.

Background Art

Stall occurs in gas turbine engines when the compressor pressure ratio initially exceeds a critical value at a given speed, resulting in reduced flow capacity and efficiency. This causes a number of compressor blades to "stall" with a resulting momentary compressor airflow reversal.

A stall/surge event may only take 50 milliseconds from beginning to end, although a series of these events may occur in rapid succession. If the stall is undetected and allowed to continue, the combustor temperatures and the vibratory stresses induced in the compressor may become sufficiently high to cause engine damage.

An engine experiencing a recoverable stall will return to normal operation on its own, although the pilot may experience a noticeable loss of power. In contrast, a nonrecoverable stall cannot automatically correct itself and requires the pilot to turn off and restart the engine.

A stall may be alleviated by reducing the fuel to the burners or by bleeding a portion of the compressor airflow. Either can be performed automatically by the fuel control. Alternatively, manual corrective action can be taken, e.g., the pilot cutting back on the throttle. In each case, a stall signal must be provided to the control.

In a craft, e.g., a helicopter, not equipped with a stall detection system, the pilot must monitor various parameters and decide on the incipiency of stall. However, this method is error-prone due to the rapidity with which the stall condition manifests itself. Thus, it is desired to have an automatic stall detection system on board to accurately detect the stall incipiency.

Prior art stall detection systems, e.g. as described in GB-A-2152142, typically sense a number of engine parameters and make a stall determination therefrom. However, these systems have varying degrees of stall predictability. For example, it is known to determine a stall from certain ranges of one or two parameters. However, this may give false stall indications since the parameter ranges may also be indicative of conditions other than stall. Also, a stall detection system using a small number of parameters is less sensitive to incipiency of stall and has less ability to operate under changing flight conditions. Further, since some parameters are worse indicators of stall

than others, the use of the these parameters increase the time to detect a stall. Thus, it is desired to improve upon the response time of these systems in making a fast and accurate determination of stall incipiency.

Once detected, the stall signal may be incorporated in a stall recovery system that initiates an automatic stall recovery sequence by, e.g., shutting off fuel, starting ignition, and reinitiating fuel flow (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,118,926). However, such response is undesirable due to the loss of thrust.

Disclosure of Invention

An object of the present invention is the provision of a gas turbine engine stall detection system with an improved response time in accurately detecting incipient compressor stall. Further objects include providing a bias to the fuel control acceleration schedule based on the degree of stall incipiency.

According to the present invention, a number of parameters indicative of operational characteristics of a gas turbine engine are sensed and the signals processed to derive further operational characteristic information therefrom, each information signal being compared in a subroutine to a corresponding threshold signal for exceedence thereof, the magnitude of each threshold signal being indicative of incipiency of compressor stall, a counter being incremented in the subroutine upon any threshold exceedence occurrence, the amount of counter increment depending on the ability of each information signal to predict the incipiency of compressor stall, the counter output being indicative of incipiency of compressor stall in that the higher the counter value the greater the incipiency of compressor stall.

In further accord with the present invention, the counter is decremented during each subroutine execution, the counter value during the current execution of the subroutine being compared to the counter value during the previous execution of the subroutine to determine the direction of incipiency of compressor stall.

In still further accord with the present invention, the counter output is utilized as a bias signal to the output of an acceleration schedule of the gas turbine engine, the bias signal allowing for a lesser rate of acceleration as the counter is incremented, the bias signal allowing for a greater rate of acceleration as the counter is decremented.

The invention has utility in providing a fast and accurate indication of stall incipiency, which may then be used as a bias to an acceleration schedule within an engine fuel control. In this way the engine acceleration is self-compensating for compressor stability. Also, the problems associated with having to reduce power demand or switching acceleration schedules upon stall are eliminated.

10

20

25

30

35

45

The present invention may be readily implemented in, e.g., a rotorcraft or aircraft digital fuel control by means of relatively simple program steps. However, the invention may also be implemented by means of discrete analog or digital hardware, if desired, utilizing only apparatus and techniques which are readily available and well known in the art, in light of the teachings which follow hereinafter.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent in light of the detailed description of a best mode embodiment thereof, as illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

Brief Description of Drawing

Fig. 1 is a simplified schematic block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a helicopter rotor drive system including a free turbine gas engine and a fuel control containing logic components implementing the stall detection system of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flow diagram of a computer program that implements a portion of the stall detection logic of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a simplified schematic block diagram of selected elements of the fuel control of Fig. 1. τ.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention 可能 中級 医二种 建矿

Referring to Fig. 1, a main rotor 10 of a helicopter connects through a shaft 12 to a gear box 14 which is driven by a shaft 16 through a clutch 18. The clutch 18 engages an output shaft 20 of an engine 22 when the engine speed equals or exceeds the rotor speed. The gear box 14 also drives a tail rotor 24 through a shaft 25 such that the main rotor 10 and tail rotor 24 are driven at speeds in a fixed relationship to one another.

The engine 22 may typically comprise a free turbine gas engine, such as the Model PW205B manufactured by Pratt & Whitney Canada. The engine output shaft 20 is driven by a free turbine 26, which in turn is driven by gases from a gas generator 27, having a compressor 28 connected by a shaft 30 to a turbine 32, and a burner section 34 to which fuel is applied by fuel lines 36 under the control of a fuel control 38. The fuel control 38 provides the correct fuel flow in the fuel lines 36 to maintain a desired free turbine speed (NF).

According to the invention, a signal (NG) indicative of the speed of the shaft 30 is presented on a line 40 by a speed sensor 42 to known MGT logic circuitry 44. A temperature sensor 46 provides a signal indicative of exhaust gas temperature (T6) on a line 48 to the MGT logic circuitry 44. The T6 sensor 46 typically comprises chromel/alumel-type thermocouples.

The MGT logic circuitry calculates a measured

gas temperature (MGT) signal using a curve fit of NG together with T6 and ambient compensation, all in a manner that should be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. However, this method of providing an MGT signal is exemplary; any other suitable method may be used. MGT is provided on a line 50 to a derivative circuit 52, which provides a signal (MGTDOT) on a line 54 indicative of MGT rate of change. Although not shown, the derivative circuit 52 may also contain a low pass filter for noise suppression. MGT is also provided to a lead/lag circuit 56, whose output is fed to a summing junction 58.

NG is fed to a temperature correction circuit 60, which adjusts NG for variations in turbine inlet temperature and provides a signal (NGCOR) on a line 62. NGCOR is fed to known transient MGT logic circuitry 64 which calculates an expected value of MGT based on NGCOR, NG rate of change (NGDOT, described hereinafter) and inlet conditions. The transient MGT logic circuitry output is presented on a line 66 to the summing junction 58, whose output (DLMGTS) on a line 68 is fed to threshold logic circuitry 70, described in detail hereinafter.

NGCOR is also applied to a schedule 80 of corrected MGT rate of change versus NGCOR. The schedule output (MGTSTL) on a line 82 is fed to the threshold logic circuitry 70. sections as some of their

1 56 945 disa71

Partiality go ass

· 為 數 為 數

A. .

NG is also fed to an acceleration map 84, whose output on a line 86 is the derivative schedule of NG. Although not shown, NG may undergo temperature compensation before being applied to the map 84. The map output is presented to a gain stage 88, whose gain is modified by a signal (STALBS) on alline (1998年) 自由 (1998年) 90 from the threshold logic circuitry 70, in accordance with a further aspect of the present invention. As described in detail hereinafter, STALBS is derived from the output of a counter, the value of which is indicative of the operating condition of the gas generator 27. The gain stage output (ACCREF) is presented on a line 92 to a summing junction 94. Although not shown, ACCREF may undergo altitude and temperature compensation before being presented to the summing junction 94.

NG is differentiated by a derivative circuit 100, whose output signal (NGDOT) is presented on a line 102 to the summing junction 94, which subtracts NGDOT from ACCREF. The result of the subtraction (ACCERR) is indicative of NG speed rate error and is provided on a line 104 to the threshold logic circuitry 70. It is also provided to the transient MGT logic circuitry 64 and to a derivative circuit 110, whose output signal (DACCER) is indicative of acceleration error rate of change and is provided on a line 112 to the threshold logic circuitry. Although not shown, the derivative circuit 110 may have a low pass circuit associated therewith to reduce noise.

ACCREF is also fed to an integrator 114, whose output signal (ACCNER) is indicative of an accelera-

20

25

30

15

191

40

45

50

tion error tracking term and is provided on a line 116 to the threshold logic circuitry. Although not shown, the integrator output may be compared to NG before being fed to the threshold logic circuitry.

A combination free turbine speed (NF) and torque (Q) sensor 120 is typically located between the gas generator. 27 and shaft 20. The Q/NF sensor 120, which comprises in part a torque shaft comprising two concentric shafts affixed at a single end, measures the offset between the reference outer shaft and the load bearing inner shaft as a gear on each shaft passes by the magnetic pickup-type sensor. The Q/NF sensor provides a signal on one of the lines 124 to a known notch filter 126, which attenuates frequencies at and around the rotor system resonant frequency. The filter output is provided to a derivative circuit 128, whose output (QDOT) on a line 130 is indicative of torque rate of change.

The Q/NF sensor 120 also provides an NF signal on one of the lines 124 to a notch filter 134, which attenuates frequencies at and around the resonant frequency of the rotor system. The notch filter output is fed to a derivative circuit 136, whose output (NFDOT) on a line 138 is indicative of NF rate of change.

ACCERR is also provided to known gas generator control logic circuitry 150 in the fuel control 38. The control logic circuitry 150, which forms no part of the present invention, may also have as inputs (not shown) typical engine parameters, e.g., NG, NF, etc. in controlling the engine 22 accordingly in a manner that should be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. For example, the control logic circuitry may integrate ACCERR and use the integrator output to generate a rate request on a line 152 to a known electromechanical stepper motor 154, which controls a fuel metering unit (FMU) 156. The FMU 156 controls the fuel pump 158 in metering fuel to the gas turbine engine burner 34.

Thus, a number of typical gas turbine engine parameters (e.g., Q, NF, NG, T6) are sensed and the signals are processed using known techniques to derive engine operation intelligence signals therefrom (e.g., MGTDOT, DLMGTS, ACCNER, etc.). As described hereinafter, these intelligence signals are applied to the threshold logic circuitry 70 for comparison to threshold signals for determination of incipient compressor stall in accordance with the present invention.

Referring to Fig. 3, the threshold logic circuitry 70 may comprise a known microprocessor 170 (UPROC) for executing the algorithmic subroutine of Fig. 2. Also included are associated support components such as an input latch 172 for selecting from among the inputs, and memory 174 for storing counters, variables, and predetermined thresholds. The selected input signal is fed on a line 176 to the UPROC 170, which processes the signals in accordance with the subroutine of Fig. 2. The STALBS bias signal is output from the

UPROC on the line 90.

The subroutine of Fig. 2 may be one of several that the UPROC executes in an iterative sequence in implementing the control laws for the gas turbine engine. It follows that Fig. 3 is not intended to be exclusive of other, non-illustrated UPROC input or output signals, these signals being necessary to effectuate control of the gas turbine engine.

Beginning after an enter step 200 in Fig. 2, the UPROC checks, in a test 202, if the value of NG exceeds a predetermined minimum value. If not, the UPROC initializes, in a routine 204, counters and variables stored in memory 174 and used hereinafter in the subroutine. The subroutine then exits in a step 206.

If NG exceeds the value, the UPROC checks, in a test 208, if the counter STALTM (initialized to zero in the routine 204) is greater than a predetermined value of 13. If so, the subroutine branches to a portion of the subroutine described hereinafter which calculates STALBS. STALTM indicates the amount of time the compressor is in a stall condition. As described hereinafter, STALTM is incremented by one each time the subroutine of Fig. 2 is executed in which a stall is present.

Arlf STALTM is less than 13, NFDOT is compared, after the in a test 210, to a predetermined threshold value of -30 %NF/SEC. If less than the threshold, the counter STLCNT (initialized to zero in the routine 204) is incremented by ten in a step 212. If greater than the threshold, step 212 is bypassed. Thus, NFDOT exceeding the threshold in a negative direction is an indication of an incipient stall condition. In this case, NFDOT exceedence is determined to be a relatively good indicator of incipient compressor stall since STLCNT is incremented by ten. As described hereinafter, other threshold exceedences increment the counter in varying amounts, based on the signal's ability to predict a stall. However, it is to be understood that the actual threshold values and counter increment values disclosed herein are exemplary. It suffice for the present invention that each signal be compared to a threshold and a counter incremented upon exceedence thereof.

The UPROC next compares QDOT, in a test 214, to a threshold of -175 %Q/SEC. If less than the threshold, STLCNT is incremented by five in a step 216. If greater than the threshold, step 216 is bypassed. The UPROC then compares ACCNER, in a test 218, to a threshold of 25 %NG. If greater than the threshold, STLCNT is incremented by three in a step 220. If less than the threshold, step 220 is bypassed and the UPROC compares MGTDOT, in a test 222, to the current value of MGTSTL. If greater than the threshold, STLCNT is incremented by five in a step 224. If less than the threshold, step 224 is bypassed.

The UPROC then compares DLMGTS, in a test 226, to a threshold of -175 DEG C. If less than the

.

13

130

. . .

ugʻ

35

threshold, STLCNT is incremented by two in a step 228. If greater than the threshold, step 228 is bypassed and the UPROC compares DACCER, in a test 230, to a threshold of 45 %NG/SEC/SEC. If DACCER is greater than the threshold, the UPROC compares ACCERR, in a test 232, to a threshold of 10 %NG/SEC. If DACCER is less than the threshold, step 232 is bypassed.

If ACCERR is greater than the threshold, STLCNT is incremented by four in a step 234. If AC-CERR is less than the threshold, step 234 is bypassed. Next, the UPROC checks, in a test 236, if the value of STLCNT is greater than 25. If so, STLCNT is set equal to 25 in a step 238, the step 238 being bypassed, however, if STLCNT is less than or equal to 25. The UPROC then checks, in a test 240, if STLCNT is greater or equal to 25. If so, a variable STALFG (initially set to zero in the routine 204) is set to one in a step 242, STALFG equals one indicating a stall. If STLCNT is less than 25, step 242 is bypassed.

Next, the UPROC calculates, in a step 244, the value of the stall change indication counter, STLCNG, by subtracting the past value of STLCNT contained in the variable STCTPV (initially set to zero in the routine 204) from STLCNT. A positive value of STLCNG का प्रकार कर अindicates a stall identification is in progress, while a en en gastal and anegative value of STLCNG indicates a stall recovery $^{\it k}$ is in progress. The value of STCTPV is then set equal to STLCNT in a step 246.

Land to the state of the

We are Hill : The

NO WAR COM

(3) 电流流 (2) (4)

the contract was

A post

The UPROC then checks, in a test 250, if the value of STALFG equals one. If not, the value of STALTM is set equal to zero in a step 252. If STALFG equals one, the UPROC checks, in a test 254, if STLCNG is greater or equal to zero. If not, the step 252 is executed; if so, STALTM is set equal to one in a step 256.

Next, the UPROC checks, in a test 258, if STLCNG is greater than or equal to zero. If so, a routine 260 calculates the value of STALBS. STALBS may be calculated from an acceleration schedule in a manner which should be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. As STLCNT is incremented, STALBS increases the bias to the gain stage 88 (Fig. 1), allowing for a slower rate of engine acceleration. The opposite situation is true when STLCNT is decremented. STLCNT is then reduced by one in a step 262.

If STLCNG is less than zero as a result of the test 258, a routine 264 calculates the value of STALBS in a similar manner and STLCNT is decremented by three in a step 266. The difference in the STLCNT decrement amount in the steps 262,266 is due to the fact that a greater STLCNT decrement value is desired if a stall recovery rather than a stall identification is in progress.

Returning to the test 208, if STALTM is greater than the predetermined value of 13, the calculate STALBS routine 264 and the decrement STLCNT step 266 are then executed instead of the steps 210-258, since the compressor has been identified to be

in a stall for a sufficient amount of time. This allows for a faster rate of stall recovery.

Next, the UPROC checks, in a test 270, if STLCNT is less than or equal to zero. If so, then the engine has recovered from the stall condition and an initialization routine 272 is executed where STLCNT, STALFG, STLCNG, and STALTM are all set to zero. The subroutine then exits in a step 274. If STLCNT is greater than zero, the initialization routine is bypassed and the subroutine exits in the step.

Thus, it can be seen that STLCNT is incremented upon each exceedence by the threshold logic circuitry input signals of the corresponding threshold signals. In the exemplary embodiment of Fig. 2, a stall condition is indicated when STLCNT reaches a value of 25. A STLCNT value less than 25 is indicative of the incipiency of compressor stall, the incipiency increasing with a higher value of STLCNT. From STLCNT, the signal STALBS is calculated and used to gain modify the acceleration schedule output, thus making the acceleration of the fuel control self-compensating for stall incipiency.

It is to be understood that, for the broadest scope of the invention, it suffice that the STLCNT counter output be indicative of incipient compressor stall. Thus, the STALBS signal, which is derived from the MAR - STALBS signal, of the invention. Instead, the counter output may, if give a line when idesired, effectuate an indication of or automatic real (本語) 本語 (本語) covery from compressor stall. For example, the counter output may trigger a visual/audio indication of stall the second account Minciplency to the pilot in the cockpitch, which come they be added to

2...

43

À

 $f(\S_{\frac{1}{2}}^E)$

The exemplary embodiment of the threshold log-16-5 Ale 16-6 ic circuitry described herein may be implemented within a software program of a microprocessor-based digital fuel control computer, e.g., a Model EEC139 flight control manufactured by Hamilton Standard. The particular characteristics of the components comprising the fuel control are irrelevant for practicing the present invention. Also, the invention is described for use on a particular turboshaft engine; however, the invention is applicable to any gas turbine cycle engine.

It is to be understood that the engine parameter signals illustrated of Fig. 1 are strictly exemplary; if desired, other available parameters (e.g., compressor pressure, turbine inlet temperature) may be used. these parameters being processed in a similar manner using known techniques to derive maximum engine operation information therefrom, and being subsequently checked for threshold exceedence in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 1 illustrates the processing of the engine parameters being carried out in an analog fashion. However, these functions may be performed using software program steps in a suitable digital control computer. Furthermore, the invention may be implemented with dedicated analog and/or digital hard-

15

20

25

35

40

45

50

ware, if desired, in an appropriate fashion which should be readily apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the description hereinbefore. All of the foregoing changes and variations are irrelevant to the present invention; it suffice that a number of engine parameters be sensed, signals indicative thereof be processed and then compared to corresponding thresholds for exceedence thereof, and a counter incremented upon any threshold exceedence, the counter output being indicative of incipient compressor stall.

Although the invention has been shown and described with respect to a best mode embodiment thereof, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and various other changes, omissions, and additions in the form and detail thereof may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention.

Claims

13

· 6 (2)

š.,,

717:

一种

A116

97. sr

1. Apparatus for detecting a compressor stall in a gas turbine engine (22) having a plurality of parameters, each of the parameters being associated with a corresponding operational characteristic of the engine and having a magnitude associated therewith, comprising:

sensing means, (42,46,120) for sensing the magnitude of each of the plurality of engine 30 parameters, and for providing sensed parameter signals indicative thereof; Albert St. Sei

signal processing means (44,52,56,58,60, 64,84,88,114,100,110,80,126,128,134,136), responsive to said sensed parameter signals, for processing each of said sensed parameter signals to derive information therefrom as to further operational characteristics of the engine, and for providing associated information signals indicative thereof, each of said information signals having a magnitude associated therewith; and characterized by

> threshold means (70), responsive to said information signals, for comparing in a subroutine the magnitude of said information signals for exceedence of a magnitude of a corresponding plurality of threshold signals and for incrementing a counter value upon any exceedence, the magnitude of each of said threshold signals being indicative of a corresponding magnitude of incipiency of compressor stall, said counter value being incremented upon any exceedence by an amount corresponding to the ability of each of said information signals to indicate the incipiency of stall, said threshold means indicating a stall when said counter value meets or exceeds a certain amount.

- The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said threshold signals include selected ones of said information signals, said threshold means (70) comparing the magnitude of said information signals for exceedence of the magnitude of the corresponding ones of said selected ones of said information signals.
- 3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein said threshold means (70) further comprises means for periodically executing said subroutine, said threshold means comparing said counter value during each current execution of said subroutine to said counter value during the previous execution of said subroutine to determine a direction of the stall incipiency, the incipiency direction determined to be increasing when said counter value during the current execution of said subroutine is greater said counter value during the previous execution of said subroutine, the incipiency direction determined to be decreasing when said counter value during the current execution of said subroutine is lesser than said counter value during the previous execution of said subroutine.
- 4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein said threshold means (70) further comprises means for decrementing said counter value during each execution and and asset as a tion of said subroutine so as to adjust said counters value for the elapsed time between executions of 7.1 said subroutine, said counter value being decremented by a first amount when said inciplency direction is determined to be increasing, said counter value being decremented by a second amount //www. when said incipiency direction is determined to be decreasing, said second amount being greater than said first amount.
- 5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein said sensing means includes first speed sensing means (42), responsive to the speed of the compressor of the engine, for providing a compressor speed signal indicative thereof, the compressor speed being one of the plurality of engine parameters indicative of an operational characteristic of the engine.
- The apparatus of claim 5, wherein said signal processing means further comprises:

acceleration schedule means (84), responsive to said compressor speed signal, for providing an acceleration signal having a magnitude indicative of the acceleration of said compressor speed signal; and

gain means (88), responsive to said acceleration signal, for gain multiplying said acceleration signal and for providing a reference signal having a magnitude indicative thereof.

7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein said threshold

15

20

:30

35

40

45

50

means (70) further comprises means for providing to said gain means (88) a bias signal proportional to the magnitude of said counter value, said gain means being responsive thereto for gain multiplying said acceleration signal in accordance therewith and for providing said reference signal indicative thereof, said bias signal allowing for a lesser value of said reference signal as said counter value is incremented, said bias signal allowing for a greater value of said reference signal as said counter value is decremented.

- 8. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein said signal processing means further comprises means (114) for integrating over time said reference signal and for providing an integrated reference signal having a magnitude indicative thereof, said threshold means (70) comparing for exceedence the magnitude of said integrated reference signal to the magnitude of a selected one of said threshold signals and incrementing said counter value upon an exceedence thereby.
- 9. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein said signal processing means further comprises means 100) for differentiating with respect to time said compressor speed signal, and for providing a differentiated compressor speed signal having a A see magnitude indicative thereof.
- 文字學 经产品的证据 医线性病 经现代 10: The apparatus of claim 9, wherein said signal processing means further comprises means (94) afor subtracting said differentiated compressor Sand Bridge St. A. speed signal from said reference signal and for providing an acceleration error signal having a magnitude in accordance therewith.
 - 11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein said signal processing means further comprises means (110) for differentiating with respect to time said acceleration error signal, and for providing a differentiated acceleration error signal having a magnitude indicative thereof, said threshold means (70) comparing for exceedence the magnitude of said differentiated acceleration error signal to the magnitude of a selected one of said threshold signals and, upon an exceedence thereby, said threshold means comparing for exceedence the magnitude of said acceleration error signal to the magnitude of a selected one of said threshold signals and incrementing said counter value upon an exceedence thereby.
 - 12. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein said sensing means includes second speed sensing means (120), responsive to the speed of the free turbine of the engine, for providing a turbine speed signal having a magnitude indicative thereof, the free

turbine speed being one of the plurality of engine parameters indicative of an operational characteristic of the engine.

- 13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein said signal processing means further comprises means (136) for differentiating with respect to time said turbine speed signal and providing a differentiated turbine speed signal having a magnitude indicative thereof, said threshold means (70) comparing the magnitude of said differentiated turbine speed signal to the magnitude of a selected one of said threshold signals for exceedence thereof and incrementing said counter value upon an exceedence thereby.
- 14. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein said sensing means includes torque sensing means (120), responsive to the torque on the free turbine of the gas turbine engine, for providing a torque signal having a magnitude indicative thereof, the torque being one of the plurality of engine parameters indicative of an operational characteristic of the engine.
- 2014 J. The apparatus of claim 14p, wherein said signal sectors years and sectors processing means further accomprises means \$5500 at \$500 at \$500. A (128) for differentiating with respect to time said to the local management of torque signal and providing:a differentiated tor-action with the leafers and gue signal/having a magnitude indicative thereof, 🐉 👸 💝 😘 👙 🕬 fence the magnitude of said differentiated torque signal to the magnitude of a selected one of said well and a constant of threshold signals and incrementing said counter value upon an exceedence thereby.
 - 16. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein said signal processing means further comprises:

temperature correction means (60), responsive to said compressor speed signal, for providing a corrected compressor speed signal having a magnitude indicative thereof; and

temperature schedule means (80), responsive to said corrected compressor speed signal, for providing a temperature rate of change signal as a function of the magnitude of said corrected compressor speed signal, said temperature rate of change signal comprising one of said still further selected ones of said information sig-

17. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein said sensing means includes temperature sensing means (46), responsive to the gas temperature of the engine, for providing a gas temperature signal having a magnitude indicative thereof, the gas temperature being one of the plurality of engine parameters indicative of an operational characteristic

20

30

35

40

45

50

of the engine.

- 18. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein said signal processing means further comprises means (44), responsive to said gas temperature signal and said compressor speed signal, for providing a measured gas temperature signal having a magnitude indicative of the measured gas temperature of the engine.
- 19. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein said signal processing means further comprises means (52) for differentiating with respect to time said measured gas temperature signal and for providing a differentiated measured gas temperature signal having a magnitude indicative thereof, said threshold means (70) comparing for exceedence the magnitude of said differentiated measured gas temperature signal to the magnitude of said temperature rate of change signal and incrementing said counter value upon an exceedence thereby.
- 20. The apparatus of claim 19, wherein said signal processing means further comprises means * (56,58,64), responsive to said measured gas temperature signal and said corrected compressor speed signal, for providing an expected measured gas temperature signal having a magnitude indicative thereof, said threshold means (70) comparing for exceedence the magnitude of said 16. expected measured gas temperature signal to the magnitude of a selected one of said threshold signals and incrementing said counter value upon an exceedence thereby.

Patentansprüche

 $\partial_{\xi} x = \partial_{\xi_{1} - 1}$

小小!

. A. Ar.

6

Att in

A Special in

Y .

Ψį,

100

Subject .

1. Anordnung zum Erkennen eines Verdichterströmungsabrisses in einem Gasturbinentriebwerk (22), das eine Vielzahl von Parametern hat, wobei jeder Parameter einem entsprechenden Betriebskennwert des Triebwerks zugeordnet ist und eine diesem zugeordnete Größe hat, mit: einer Erfassungseinrichtung (42, 46, 120) zum Erfassen der Größe jedes Parameters der Vielzahl von Triebwerksparametern und zum Liefern von erfaßten Parametersignalen, die diese angeben: einer Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung (44, 52, 56, 58, 60, 64, 84, 88, 114, 100, 110, 80, 126, 128, 134, 136), die auf die erfaßten Parametersignale anspricht, um jedes der erfaßten Parametersignale zu verarbeiten und daraus Information über weitere Betriebskennwerte des Triebwerks zu gewinnen und um zugeordnete Informationssignale zu liefern, die diese angeben, wobei jedes

der Informationssignale eine zugeordnete Größe hat; und gekennzeichnet durch eine Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70), die auf die Informationssignale anspricht, um in einer Unterroutine die Größe der Informationssignale auf die Überschreitung einer Größe einer entsprechenden Vielzahl von Schwellenwertsignalen hin zu vergleichen und einen Zählerwert bei jeder Überschreitung zu inkrementieren, wobei die Größe von jedem der Schwellenwertsignale eine entsprechende Größe des Einsetzens von Verdichterströmungsabriß anzeigt, wobei der Zählerwert bei jeder Überschreitung um ein Ausmaß inkrementiert wird, das der Fähigkeit jedes der Informationssignale entspricht, das Einsetzen von Strömungsabriß anzuzeigen, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung einen Strömungsabriß anzeigt, wenn der Zählerwert eine gewisse Größe erreicht oder überschreitet.

- Anordnung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Schwellenwertsignale unter den Informationssignalen ausgewählte umfassen, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70) die Größe der Informationssignale auf Überschreiten der Größe der entsprechenden der ausgewählten Informationssignale, hin vergleicht. The strates of the strate of the strategy of t and a state of the first planting of the second second second second second second second second second second
- 3. Anordnung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Schwel- and Schwel- and Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70) weiter eine Einrichtung aufweist zum periodischen Ausführen der Unter-5 ... routine, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung den a minin Zählerwert während jeder laufenden Ausführung ingen die der bei den der der Unterroutine mit dem Zählerwert während der vorherigen Ausführung der Unterroutine vergleicht, um eine Richtung des Einsetzens von Strömungsabriß zu bestimmen, wobei die Richtung des Einsetzens als zunehmend bestimmt wird, wenn der Zählerwert während der laufenden Ausführung der Unterroutine größer als der Zählerwert während der vorherigen Ausführung der Unterroutine ist, und wobei die Richtung des Einsetzens als abnehmend bestimmt wird, wenn der Zählerwert während der laufenden Ausführung der Unterroutine kleiner als der Zählerwert während der vorherigen Ausführung der Unterroutine ist.
 - Anordnung nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70) weiter eine Einrichtung aufweist zum Dekrementieren des Zählerwertes während jeder Ausführung der Unterroutine, so daß der Zählerwert auf die verstrichene Zeit zwischen Ausführungen der Unterroutine eingestellt wird, wobei der Zählerwert um ein erstes Ausmaß dekrementiert wird, wenn die Richtung des Einsetzens als zunehmend bestimmt wird, wogegen der Zählerwert um ein zweites Ausmaß dekre-

15

20

:30

A.

35

40

45

50

mentiert wird, wenn die Richtung des Einsetzens als abnehmend bestimmt wird, wobei das zweite Ausmaß größer als das erste Ausmaß ist.

- 5. Anordnung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Erfassungseinrichtung eine erste Drehzahlerfassungseinrichtung (42) aufweist, die auf die Drehzahl des Verdichters des Triebwerks anspricht, um ein Verdichterdrehzahlsignal zu liefern, das diese angibt, wobei die Verdichterdrehzahl einer der Vielzahl von Triebwerksparametern ist, die einen Betriebskennwert des Triebwerks anzei-
- Anordnung nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter aufweist: eine Beschleunigungsplaneinrichtung (84), die auf das Verdichterdrehzahlsignal anspricht, um ein Beschleunigungssignal zu liefern, das eine Größe hat, welche die Beschleunigung des Verdichterdrehzahlsignals angibt, eine Verstärkungseinrichtung (88), die auf das Beschleunigungssignal anspricht, um das Beschleunigungssignal mit einem Verstärkungsfaktor zu multiplizieren, und um ein Referenzsignal zu liefern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat.
- the ways of the programment committee with the transfer 7288Anordnung nach Anspruch 6, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70) weiter eine Einrichtung aufweist zum Anlegen eines Vorspannungssignals an die Verstärkungseinrichtung (88), das zu der Größe des Zählerwertes proportional ist, wobei die Verstärkungseinrichtung darauf anspricht, um das Beschleunigungssignal dementsprechend mit einem Verstärkungsfaktor zu multiplizieren und um das dieses angebende Referenzsignal zu liefern, wobei das Vorspannungssianal einen kleineren Wert des Referenzsignals gestattet, wenn der Zählerwert inkrementiert wird, wogegen das Vorspannungssignal einen größeren Wert des Referenzsignals gestattet, wenn der Zählerwert dekrementiert wird.
 - Anordnung nach Anspruch 6, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter eine Einrichtung (114) aufweist, um das Referenzsignal über der Zeit zu integrieren und um ein integriertes Referenzsignal zu liefern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70) die Größe des integrierten Referenzsignals mit der Größe eines unter den Schwellenwertsignalen ausgewählten Schwellenwertsignals auf eine Überschreitung hin vergleicht und den Zählerwert bei einer Überschreitung durch dieses inkrementiert.
 - 9. Anordnung nach Anspruch 7, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter eine Einrichtung

- (100) aufweist, um das Verdichterdrehzahlsignal nach der Zeit zu differenzieren und um ein differenziertes Verdichterdrehzahlsignal zu liefern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat.
- 10. Anordnung nach Anspruch 9, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter eine Einrichtung (94) aufweist zum Subtrahieren des differenzierten Verdichterdrehzahlsignals von dem Referenzsignal und zum Liefern eines Beschleunigungsfehlersignals, das eine dementsprechende Größe hat
- 11. Anordnung nach Anspruch 10, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter eine Einrichtung (110) aufweist, um das Beschleunigungsfehlersignal nach der Zeit zu differenzieren und um ein differenziertes Beschleunigungsfehlersignal zu liefern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70) auf Überschreitung hin die Größe des differenzierten Beschleunigungsfehlersignals mit der Größe eines unter den Schwellenwertsignalen ausgewählten Schwellenwertsignals vergleicht und wobei, bei einer Überschreitung durch dieses, die Schwellenwerteinrichtung auf Überschreitung werder auf der der Schwellenwerteinrichtung hin die Größe des Beschleunigungsfehlersignals mit der Größe eines unter den Schwellenwertsie (基本) (基本) (基本) (基本) gleicht und den Zählerwert bei einer Überschrei- in den den Zählerwert bei einer Überschrei- in かれるなりは、は、最かなけるなど 医皮肤病 网络红 and the state of
- 12. Anordnung nach Anspruch 4 wobei die Erfas- wie die die Anspruch de Anspruch 2 wobei die Erfas- wie die die Anspruch 2 wobei die Erfas- wie d sungseinrichtung eine zweite Drehzahlerfassungseinrichtung (120) aufweist, die auf die Drehzahl der Freifahrturbine des Triebwerks anspricht, um ein Turbinendrehzahlsignal zu liefern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat, wobei die Freifahrturbinendrehzahl einer der Vielzahl von ist, welche einen Triebwerksparametern Betriebskennwert des Triebwerks angeben.
- 13. Anordnung nach Anspruch 12, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter eine Einrichtung (136) aufweist, um das Turbinendrehzahlsignal über der Zeit zu differenzieren und ein differenziertes Turbinendrehzahlsignal zu liefern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70) die Größe des differenzierten Drehzahlsignals mit der Größe eines unter den Schwellenwertsignalen ausgewählten Schwellenwertsignals auf eine Überschreitung desselben hin vergleicht und den Zählerwert bei einer Uberschreitung durch dieses inkrementiert.
- 14. Anordnung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Erfassungseinrichtung eine Drehmomenterfassungseinrichtung (120) aufweist, die auf das Drehmo-

9

55

1.00793 17.7 Mil

16.1 GE

Service Section 10 77 7 1 mg 1.5850

10

15

20

30

31.47

35

40

ment an der Freifahrturbine des Gasturbinentriebwerks anspricht, um ein Drehmomentsignal zu liefern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat. wobei das Drehmoment einer der Vielzahl von Triebwerksparametern ist. die einen Betriebskennwert des Triebwerks angeben.

- 15. Anordnung nach Anspruch 14, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter eine Einrichtung (128) aufweist, um das Drehmomentsignal nach der Zeit zu differenzieren und ein differenziertes Drehmomentsignal zu liefern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70) die Größe des differenzierten Drehmomentssignals mit der Größe eines unter den Schwellenwertsignalen ausgewählten Signals auf eine Überschreitung hin vergleicht und den Zählerwert bei einer Überschreitung durch dasselbe inkrementiert.
- 16. Anordnung nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter aufweist: eine Temperaturkorrektureinrichtung (60), die auf das Verdichterdrehzahlsignal anspricht, um ein korrigiertes Verdichterdrehzahlsignal zu liea real problem been appeared sfern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat; und 100 de auf das skorrigierte Verdichterdrehzahlsignal anspricht, CARL SPORT OF MARKET ...um ein Temperaturänderungsgeschwindigkeits-. E. . signal als eine Funktion der Größe des korrigier-iten Verdichterdrehzahlsignals zu liefern, wobei 211 adas a Temperaturanderungsgeschwindigkeitssiagnal eines der noch weiteren ausgewählten Infor-1. 494 家族院、 雅 流。 mationssignale bildet.

THE PROPERTY.

的第三数据的

of a spanish

- 17. Anordnung nach Anspruch 16, wobei die Erfassungseinrichtung eine Temperaturerfassungseinrichtung (46) aufweist, die auf die Gastemperatur des Triebwerks anspricht, um ein Gastemperatursignal zu liefern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat, wobei die Gastemperatur einer der Vielzahl von Triebswerkparametern ist, die einen Betriebskennwert des Triebswerks angeben.
- 18. Anordnung nach Anspruch 17, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter eine Einrichtung (44) aufweist, die auf das Gastemperatursignal und das Verdichterdrehzahlsignal anspricht, um ein gemessenes Gastemperatursignal zu liefern, das eine Größe hat, welche die gemessene Gastemperatur des Triebwerks angibt.
- 19. Anordnung nach Anspruch 18, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter eine Einrichtung (52) aufweist, um das gemessene Gastemperatursignal nach der Zeit zu differenzieren und ein differenziertes gemessenes Gastemperatursi-

gnal zu liefern, das eine Größe hat, die dieses angibt, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70) die Größe des differenzierten gemessenen Gastemperatursignals mit der Größe des Temperaturänderungsgeschwindigkeitssignals auf eine Überschreitung der Größe hin vergleicht und den Zählerwert bei einer Überschreitung durch dieses inkrementiert.

20. Anordnung nach Anspruch 19, wobei die Signalverarbeitungseinrichtung weiter eine Einrichtung (56, 58, 64) aufweist, die auf das gemessene Gastemperatursignal und das korrigierte Verdichterdrehzahlsignal anspricht, um ein erwartetes gemessenes Gastemperatursignal zu liefern, das eine dieses angebende Größe hat, wobei die Schwellenwerteinrichtung (70) die Größe des erwarteten gemessenen Gastemperatursignals mit der Größe eines unter den Schwellenwertsignalen ausgewählten Signals auf eine Überschreitung hin vergleicht und den Zählerwert bei einer Überschreitung durch dieses inkrementiert.

Revendications

- Appareil pour la détection du décrochage d'un sur appareil pour la deste de la deste d 1. compresseur d'un turbomoteur (22) comportant une pluralité de paramètres, chacun de ces paramètres étant associé à une caractéristique fonc- at some de la company d tionnelle correspondante du moteur et comportant une amplitude associée à celle-ci compre-The state of the back the state of the state nant:: 38%
 - des moyens capteurs (42,46,120) pour mesurer l'amplitude de chacun d'une pluralité de paramètres du moteur, et pour fournir des signaux de paramètres mesurés indicateurs de ceux-ci.
 - des moyens de traitement de signal (44,52,56,58,60,64,84,88,114,100,110,80 ,126,128,134,136) liés aux signaux des paramètres mesurés, pour réaliser le traitement de chacun des signaux des paramètres mesurés, afin d'en déduire l'information des caractéristiques de fonctionnement du moteur, et pour fournir des signaux d'information associés indicateurs de ces caractéristiques, chacun des signaux d'information comportant une amplitude associée à la caractéristique correspondante, caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte:
 - des moyens de seuil (70) liés auxdits signaux d'information pour comparer, dans un sous-programme, l'amplitude des signaux d'information dépassant l'amplitude d'une pluralité correspondante de signaux de seuil, et pour incrémenter une valeur de compteur lors de tout dépassement, l'ampli-

55

10

20

tude de chacun des signaux de seuil indiquant une amplitude correspondant à la naissance d'un décrochage du compresseur, ladite valeur de compteur étant incrémentée lors de tout dépassement, d'une quantité correspondant à la capacité de chacun des signaux d'information à indiquer la naissance d'un décrochage, lesdits moyens de seuil indiquant un décrochage lorsqu'une valeur de compteur atteint ou dépasse une certaine quantité.

- 2. Appareil suivant la revendication 1 caractérisé en ce que les signaux de seuil comprennent des signaux sélectionnés parmi les signaux d'information, lesdits moyens de seuil (70) comparant l'amplitude des signaux d'information dépassant l'amplitude des signaux correspondants sélectionnés parmi les signaux d'information.
- 3. Appareil suivant la revendication 2 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de seuil (70) comprennent de plus des moyens pour exécuter de façon périodique ledit sous-programme, les moyens de seuil comparant ladite valeur de compteur durant chaque exécution du sous-programme à la valeur de compteur durant l'exécution précédente de celuici, pour déterminer le sens de la naissance du décrochage, celui-ci étant considéré comme croissant lorsque ladite valeur de compteur, durant l'exécution dudit sous-programme, est supérieure à la valeur de compteur durant l'exécution du sous-programme précédent, et ledit sens de naissance de décrochage étant considéré comme décroissant lorsque ladite valeur de compteur, durant l'exécution du sous-programme, est inférieure à la valeur de compteur durant l'exécution du sous-programme précédent.
- 4. Appareil suivant la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de seuil (70) comprennent de plus des moyens pour décrémenter la valeur du compteur durant chaque exécution du sousprogramme, de façon à ajuster cette valeur de compteur pendant le temps écoulé entre des exécutions du sous-programme, ladite valeur de compteur étant décrémentée d'une première quantité lorsque la direction de la naissance de décrochage augmente, et la valeur de compteur étant décrémentée d'une seconde quantité lorsque ladite direction de la naissance de décrochage diminue, cette seconde quantité étant supérieure à la première quantité.
- Appareil suivant la revendication 4 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de mesure comprennent des premier moyens de mesure de vitesse (42) liés à la vitesse du compresseur du moteur, pour fournir

un signal de vitesse du compresseur, la vitesse du compresseur étant l'un de la pluralité de paramètres moteurs indicateurs d'une caractéristique du fonctionnement.

- 6. Appareil suivant la revendication 5 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de traitement de signal comprennent de plus:
 - des moyens de programme d'accélération (84) liés audit signal de vitesse du compressor, pour fournir un signal d'accélération comportant une amplitude indiquant l'accélération dudit signal de vitesse du compresseur.
 - des moyens de gain (88) liés au signal d'accélération, pour multiplier celui-ci, et pour fournir un signal de référence dont l'amplitude est indicatrice de l'accélération.
- 7. Appareil suivant la revendication 6 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de seuil (70) comprennent de plus des moyens pour fournir aux dits moyens de gain (88) un signal de correction proportionnel à l'amplitude de ladite valeur de compteur, lesdits moyens de gain étant liés à celle-ci pour réaliser une multiplication du signal d'accélération en accord avec celle-ci, et pour fournir le signal de référence indicateur de celle-ci, ledit signal de correction autorisant une valeur du signal de référence plus faible lorsque la valeur de compteur est incrémentée, et le signal de correction autorisant une valeur du signal de référence plus faible lorsque la valeur de compteur lorsque la valeur de compteur est décrémentée.
- 8. Appareil suivant la revendication 6 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de traitement de signal comprennent de plus des moyens (114) pour assurer l'intégration par rapport au temps du signal de référence, et pour fournir un signal de référence intégré comportant une amplitude indicatrice de celui-ci, les moyens de seuil (70) comparant, en vue de déterminer le dépassement, l'amplitude de l'un des signaux de seuil sélectionné et incrémentant la valeur du compteur lorsqu'il y a dépassement.
 - 9. Appareil suivant la revendication 7 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de traitement de signal comprennent de plus des moyens (100) pour déterminer la différentielle par rapport au temps du signal de vitesse du compresseur et pour fournir un signal différentiel de la vitesse du compresseur ayant une amplitude indicatrice de celle-ci.
 - Appareil suivant la revendication 9 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de traitement du signal comprennent des moyens pour soustraire le si-

55

15

35

45

50

gnal de vitesse différentiel du compresseur du signal de référence, et pour fournir un signal d'erreur d'accélération possédant une amplitude dépendant de cette différence.

- 11. Appareil suivant la revendication 10 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de traitement de signal comprennent de plus des moyens (110) pour déterminer la différentielle par rapport au temps du signal d'erreur d'accélération, et pour fournir un signal d'erreur d'accélération différentiel comportant une amplitude indicatrice de celui-ci, les moyens de seuil (70) comparant, pour déterminer un dépassement, l'amplitude dudit signal d'erreur d'accélération différentiel à l'amplitude de l'un des signaux de seuil sélectionné et, en cas de dépassement, lesdits moyens de seuil comparant, en vue de déterminer un dépassement, l'amplitude du signal d'erreur d'accélération à l'amplitude dudit signal de seuil sélectionné, et incrémentant ladite valeur de compteur en cas de dépassement.
- 12. Appareil suivant la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de mesure comprennent des seconds moyens de mesure des vitesses liés de fournir un signal de vitesse de turbine comportant (1992) and the c une amplitude indiquant cette vitesse, la vitesse 3.77 de la turbine libre constituant l'un de la pluralité : 🐭 🎎 en ce que les moyens de mesure comprennent 🚸 😹 🦓 in the acides paramètres du moteur indiquant les caractés and secondes moyens de mesure de la température (46)

3.00

10 m

26. 2

1863 July 1

- (1. -) 보다

300

- en ce que les moyens de traitement de signal comprennent de plus des movens (136) pour déterminer la différentielle par rapport au temps du signal de vitesse de la turbine et pour fournir un signal de vitesse de turbine différentiel dont l'amplitude est indicatrice de celle-ci, lesdits moyens de seuil (70) comparant l'amplitude du signal de vitesse différentiel de la turbine à l'amplitude de celui des signaux de seuil sélectionné, pour déterminer le dépassement de celui-ci, et incrémenter le compteur en cas de dépassement.
- 14. Appareil suivant la revendication 4 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de mesure comportent des moyens de mesure du couple (120), liés au couple de la turbine libre du turbomoteur, pour fournir un signal de couple comportant une amplitude indicatrice de celui-ci, le couple constituant l'un de la pluralité des paramètres du moteur indiquant les caractéristiques de fonctionnements de celui-
- 15. Appareil suivant la revendication 14 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de traitement de signal comprennent de plus des moyens (128) pour dé-

terminer la différentielle par rapport au temps du signal de couple et fournir un signal de couple différentiel ayant une amplitude indicatrice de celuici, les moyens de seuil (70) comparant, pour déterminer un dépassement, l'amplitude du signal de couple différentiel à l'amplitude de celui des signaux de seuil sélectionné et incrémentant la valeur de compteur en cas de dépassement.

- 16. Appareil suivant la revendication 5 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de traitement de signal comprennent de plus:
 - "des moyens de correction de température (60) liés au signal de vitesse du compresseur, pour fournir un signal de vitesse de compresseur corrigé, ayant une amplitude indicatrice de celle-ci,
 - des moyens (80) de planification de température, liés au signal de vitesse de compresseur corrigé, pour fournir un signal de taux de changement de température fonction de l'amplitude du signal de vitesse corrigé du compresseur, ledit signal de taux de changement de température comprenant un des signaux sélectionné supplémentaire des si-

THE PARTY STANT

नाहिल्ली है

1400 FEE 19

编版编码数

i 8a i ∳a

- 📆 📲 ristiques de fonctionnement de celui-ci. 🚁 😘 133 Appareil suivant la revendication 12 caractérisé 🧠 🕬 🕬 attant une amplitude indicatrice de cette tempéra- 👊 😘 🤲 ture, la température des gaz étant l'un de la pluralité des paramètres du moteur indicateur d'une caractéristique fonctionnelle de celui-ci.
 - 18. Appareil suivant la revendication 17 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de traitement de signal comprennent de plus des moyens (44) liés au signal de température de gaz, et au signal de vitesse du compresseur, pour fournir un signal de la température mesurée des gaz ayant une amplitude indicatrice de la température mesurée des gaz du moteur.
 - 19. Appareil suivant la revendication 18 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de traitement de signal comprennent de plus des moyens (52) pour déterminer la différentielle par rapport au temps du signal de température des gaz, et pour fournir un signal différentiel de la température mesurée des gaz ayant une amplitude indicatrice de celle-ci, lesdits moyens de seuil (70) comparant, en vue de la détermination d'un dépassement, l'amplitude du signal différentiel de la température mesurée des gaz à l'amplitude dudit signal de taux de changement de température, et incrémentant la

CONTROL OF THE SECTION OF THE SECTIO

Carlo Contra Agric Esperante de Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser

Commence of the State of the St

BOOK OF BOOK WAS ARREST FOR A

The said the same with the terms

I all the me the reference of the second

海 化酸性化化物物物

and the state of the second

valeur du compteur en cas de dépassement.

20. Appareil suivant la revendication 19 caractérisé en ce que les moyens de traitement de signal comprennent des moyens (56,58,64) liés au signal de température mesurée des gaz et au signal de vitesse corrigé du compresseur, pour fournir un signal de la température mesurée des gaz souhaité ayant une amplitude indicatrice de celle-ci, les moyens de seuil (70) comparant, en vue de la détermination d'un dépassement, l'amplitude du signal de la température mesurée espérée des gaz à l'amplitude d'un signal sélectionné parmi les signaux de seuil et incrémentant la valeur du compteur en cas de dépassement.

LE LE WAR SHOW STANDERS

Control of the second second

不可以 医自动性神经缺乏病的 朝日的歌

with the real test of making

 $\phi_{ij} = \phi_{ij} \exp(i k L_{ij})$

20

15

25

1 - 250

and the second second

95

Carrier of Land Carrier of the Ball

30 分类解析学成

individual in

H. William

A STAN

448 456

ele de altait

30

117

·** · 5.

J. 1. 11

and the

30 **

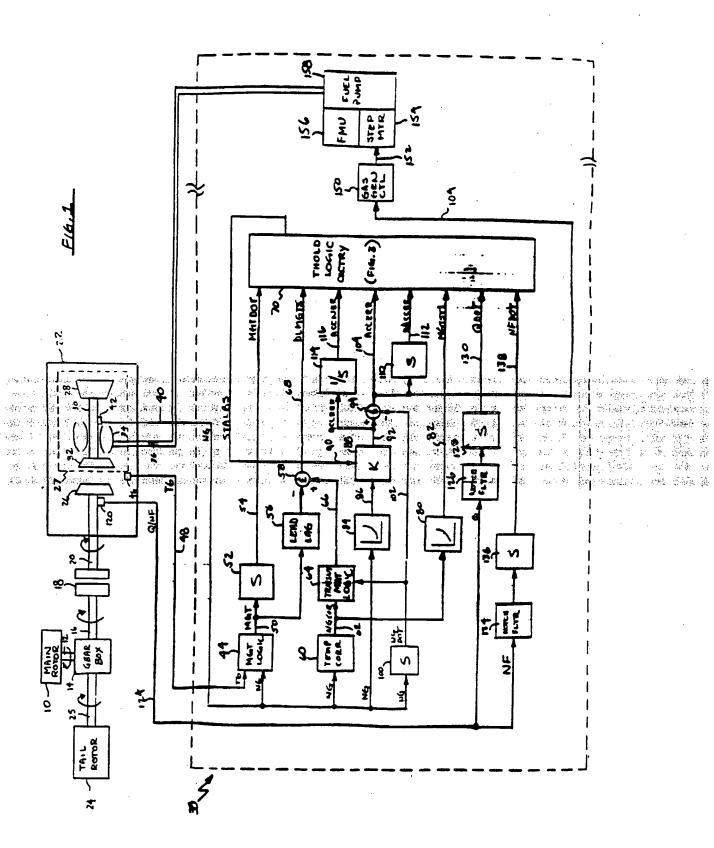
र्वता के पूर्वास्त्रीता के अंति १८८५ के अक्षेत्रमध्ये अर्थ

35

40

45

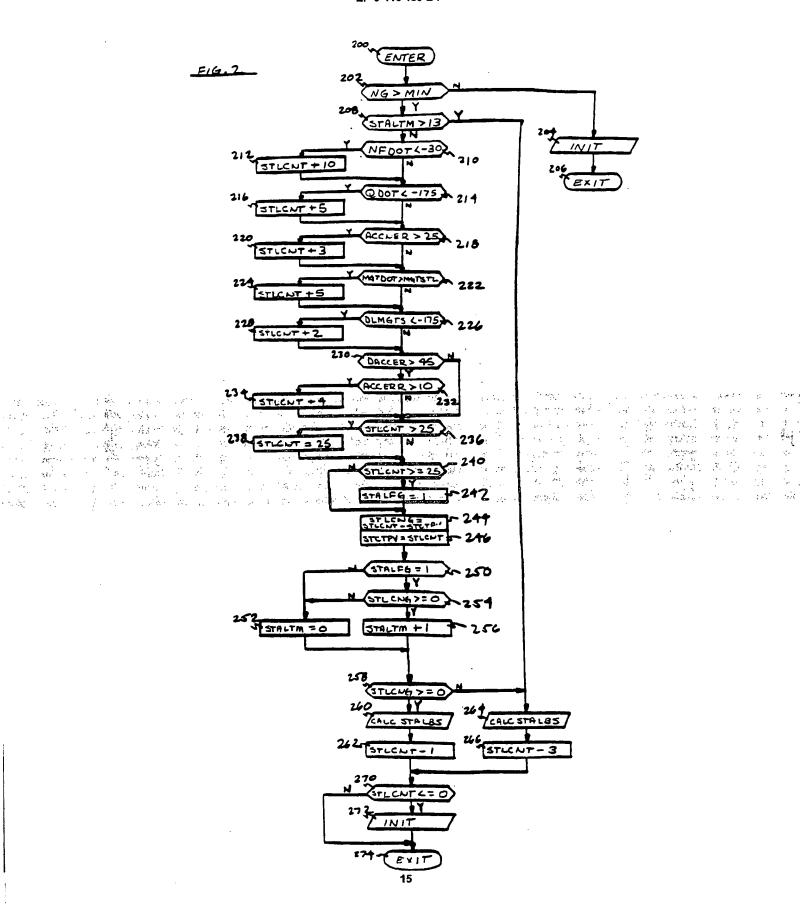
50



organistis organis Organistis organis Organistis organis

4030 A 18

\$300



75.75

